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a list of the more prominent writers on South Carolina it nevertheless generally omits those whose work is criticised in the body of the book.

The book is devoted mainly to the political history of South Carolina. We are sorry that Gen. McCrady has treated the institutional and social side of her history so briefly. It may be, however, that he intends to devote more space to these subjects in the succeeding volumes, which he intimates may follow, continuing the work to the close of the Revolution. We sincerely hope he may have sufficient encouragement to carry out his plan, for no full history of South Carolina has been written and we feel that at the present time probably no one is better qualified to undertake this task than Gen. McCrady. We hope, however, that he will avoid needless repetition, criticism and controversy.

EDSON L. WHITNEY.

The Border Wars of New England, commonly called King William's and Queen Anne's Wars. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. (New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Pp. xiii, 305.)

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE has an hereditary right to deal with the pathetic story which for the border settlements of New England darkened with constant gloom and anxiety the period between the accession of William and Mary and the peace of Utrecht. His father, the late Samuel G. Drake, a well-known bookseller and antiquary in Boston, had made this a favorite subject of investigation, and had written or edited several monographs connected with it. From these and other materials gathered by his father, as well as from other sources, Mr. Drake has prepared the volume before us. That it contains little not elsewhere accessible need scarcely be added, but it brings together in a compact and popular form the whole story, comprising in one view what other historians have necessarily treated as episodes. In accordance with a familiar, but not quite accurate designation, he divides his narrative into two parts, the first entitled "King William's War," and the second "Queen Anne's War." The first covers the period from 1689 to 1697, and includes the sacking of Dover, Church's first two expeditions to the eastward, and the Indian attacks on York and Durham. In the second, from 1701 to 1711, we have Church's third expedition, the memorable attacks on Deerfield and Haverhill, and other incidents of minor importance, but all characterized by the brutality which was the inseparable accompaniment of an Indian foray.

In respect to all these events and incidents local pride and pride of ancestry have preserved a great mass of details in letters of the time and in nearly contemporaneous narratives, to say nothing of less trustworthy family traditions. From these it is possible to construct a true and graphic picture of the life of the early settlers who sought to wring from the soil their own subsistence on the outposts of civilization, and to push their farms and villages farther into the wilderness. This Mr. Drake has done successfully, and in his pages the reader will find a clear and sufficiently minute ac-

count of the two phases of the struggle for supremacy on the northern Atlantic coast, first the futile effort of the semi-barbarous tribes of Indians to force back the advancing tide of civilization which was pushing up the river valleys, and secondly the not less persistent efforts of the French in Canada to establish their own rule here and to drive out the English colonists—efforts operating in large measure through the labors and sacrifices of the semi-political missionaries of the Catholic Church. The border wars of New England were the result of this irrepressible conflict, which could terminate only with the complete and final triumph of one or the other party to the struggle. It was only when Quebec fell that the English settlers could breathe freely, and had no longer to fear either Indians or French. The early Indian fighters received a hard education, but the lessons which they learned were deeply impressed on that generation, and were not lost on their descendants who from time to time encountered like perils.

When considered merely as incidents of border warfare, where a comparatively small body of half-naked savages rushed at midnight, or in the early dawn, on insignificant hamlets and butchered the inhabitants or dragged them into captivity, in which some of the younger captives lost all regard for their own religion and all fondness for civilized life, the attacks on York, Durham, Deerfield, Haverhill and the less conspicuous incidents of the same kind have little historical significance, and might well be suffered to fade into oblivion. But when viewed under that larger aspect to which we have referred, as parts of the story of a long-continued struggle between semi-barbarism and civilization for the possession of a vast region then thinly peopled, but destined to become the seat of a great empire or to remain in a state of nature, and between two great nationalities transferring to a new world the rivalries of European policy, the story becomes of an importance which cannot be overlooked or neglected. The more closely it is studied, and the more thoroughly we understand the character and purposes of the combatants on the one side and the other, the better we shall appreciate the courage and endurance by which our heritage was won and the persistence of the savages, already weakened by pestilence and intertribal warfare, in seeking to destroy the border settlements whose existence was silently and steadily making their old life impossible. It is because Mr. Drake's small and unpretentious volume deals faithfully with this single chapter of our history, and in a way to make it attractive to the average reader, that we cordially welcome its publication.

Of the numerous illustrations something perhaps ought to be added, and we will frankly say that the loss would have been small if they had all been omitted. The wood-cuts of William III., Queen Mary, Queen Anne, Cotton Mather, Sir Edmund Andros, Judge Sewall, and others add nothing to the interest or value of the book. The portrait of Colonel Benjamin Church is a reproduction of the fictitious engraving, slightly altered from a well-known portrait of the English poet Charles Churchill, which was first published in the second edition of Church's *History of*

Philip's War, and the fraudulent character of which was exposed many years ago by the late Charles Deane.¹ The original of the portrait labelled Lord Bellomont has not been identified, we believe; but its authenticity is more than doubtful, and whoever sat for it he was probably not an English nobleman. The earliest copy of it which we have seen is a heliotype prefixed to Mr. De Peyster's *Address* on the Earl of Bellomont, and it was afterward engraved for the *Memorial History of Boston*, but it bears little or no resemblance to a contemporary engraving of the Earl now in the library of Harvard University.² Some of the engravings of houses are interesting, but not of much importance; and the same remark will apply to the maps. The fancy sketches, such as Phips raising the sunken treasure, and Hannah Dustan slaying her captors, are worthless.

CHARLES C. SMITH.

The Story of the Palatines. An Episode in Colonial History. By SANFORD H. COBB. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897. Pp. vii, 319.)

THE story of the Palatines received simultaneous treatment in America during the year 1897, by Mr. Cobb in the book above mentioned, and by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer in his work entitled, *The German Exodus to England in 1709*.³ While the latter work confines itself to the history of the Palatines (so-called) of the great migration (*Massenauswanderung der Pfälzer*)⁴ to England in the year 1709, the book of Mr. Cobb follows these exiled Germans across the Atlantic to their new homes in America, tracing the steps of each successive company of these Palatines in their attempts to settle in the British dominions—the first company sent to Ireland and settled in Munster (1709); the second, shipped to Carolina under the direction of Christopher de Graffenried and Lewis Michell (1709); and the third, consisting of two detachments, one under the guidance of Kocherthal arriving in New York in the winter of 1708–9 and settling at the present Newburgh, the other larger detachment arriving in June of 1710.

Governor Hunter's disastrous experiment of tar-making from the New York pines, with the aid of the unskilled Palatines, the ultimate bolt of these Palatines for their "Promised Land," "Scorie" (Schoharie), their subsequent migration to the valley of the Mohawk and final dispersion, resulting in the withdrawal of a large number to the Tulpehocken region of Pennsylvania in 1723, are the subject of four graphic chapters entitled respectively "The Experiment," "The Failure," "The Promised Land," and "The Dispersion." The Biblical metaphor is well sustained, as they were at the beginning under the leadership of their "Joshua" Kocherthal.

¹ See *Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc.*, XIX. 243–245.

² See *Narrative and Critical History of America*, V. 97.

³ Issued in the *Publications* of the Pennsylvania German Society, 1897, and also as a separate reprint, Lancaster, 1897.

⁴ From Friedrich Kapp's *Geschichte der Deutschen im Staate New York*.